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# Industrial Resources: Jefferson County - Louisville

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

22720

Prepared by

The Louisville-Jefferson County  
Economic Progress Commission,

The Louisville Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

July, 1962

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1961: (Est.) Louisville - 393,084; Jefferson County - 629,650

### LOUISVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Jefferson and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 7,583 men and 5,798 women. Number of workers available from Jefferson County: 4,570 men and 2,662 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville occupies a strategic position as one of the important terminals of the north and south railway systems. Eight major trunk lines serve the area. Modern switching and terminal facilities speed the movement of freight in and through the city. Direct one day freight service to Chicago and St. Louis, the gateways to the transcontinental systems, further enhance Louisville's position as a rail distribution center.

Air: Louisville is served by Standiford Field, located 4 1/2 miles southeast of the City's center, and Bowman Field, on the eastern edge of the metropolitan area. Airlines serving Standiford Field are American, Delta, Eastern, Ozark, Piedmont and Trans World.

Water: River barge service is an important factor of Louisville's transportation system, providing low cost transport of bulk materials. Inland waterway routes accessible to shippers extend throughout the midwest and to the principal gulf ports.

Trucks: Approximately 100 motor freight carriers operate in Louisville to provide extensive service locally and interstate. Fast direct service is available to the important east coast ports, and major cities in the south and middle west.

Bus Lines: Several interstate bus lines provide service from Louisville to major cities throughout the nation. The Louisville Transit Company and several suburban bus lines provide local service.

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	432	Memphis, Tenn.	383
Chicago, Ill.	309	New Orleans, La.	737
Cincinnati, Ohio	111	New York, N. Y.	771
Detroit, Mich.	363	St. Louis, Mo.	272
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,214	Washington, D. C.	614

### Electricity

The Louisville Gas and Electric Company distributes electricity in Louisville and environs. Power is generated by four steam plants and one hydroelectric plant, with a total generating capacity of 936,000 kilowatts.

### Natural Gas

The Louisville Gas and Electric Company provides natural gas for the city and surrounding area. The company has long-term gas purchase contracts in the aggregate amount of 173,000,000 cubic feet per day.

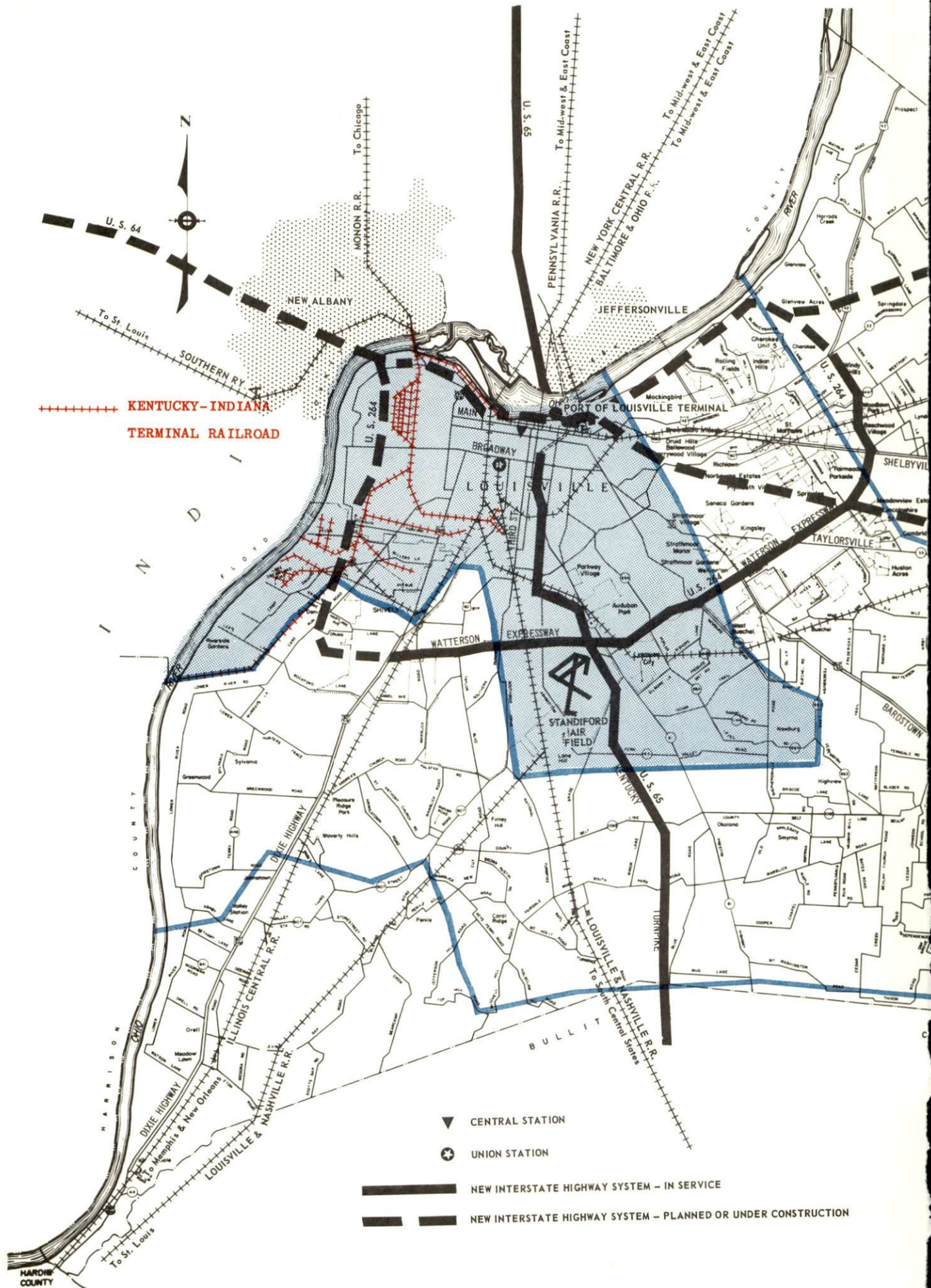
### Water

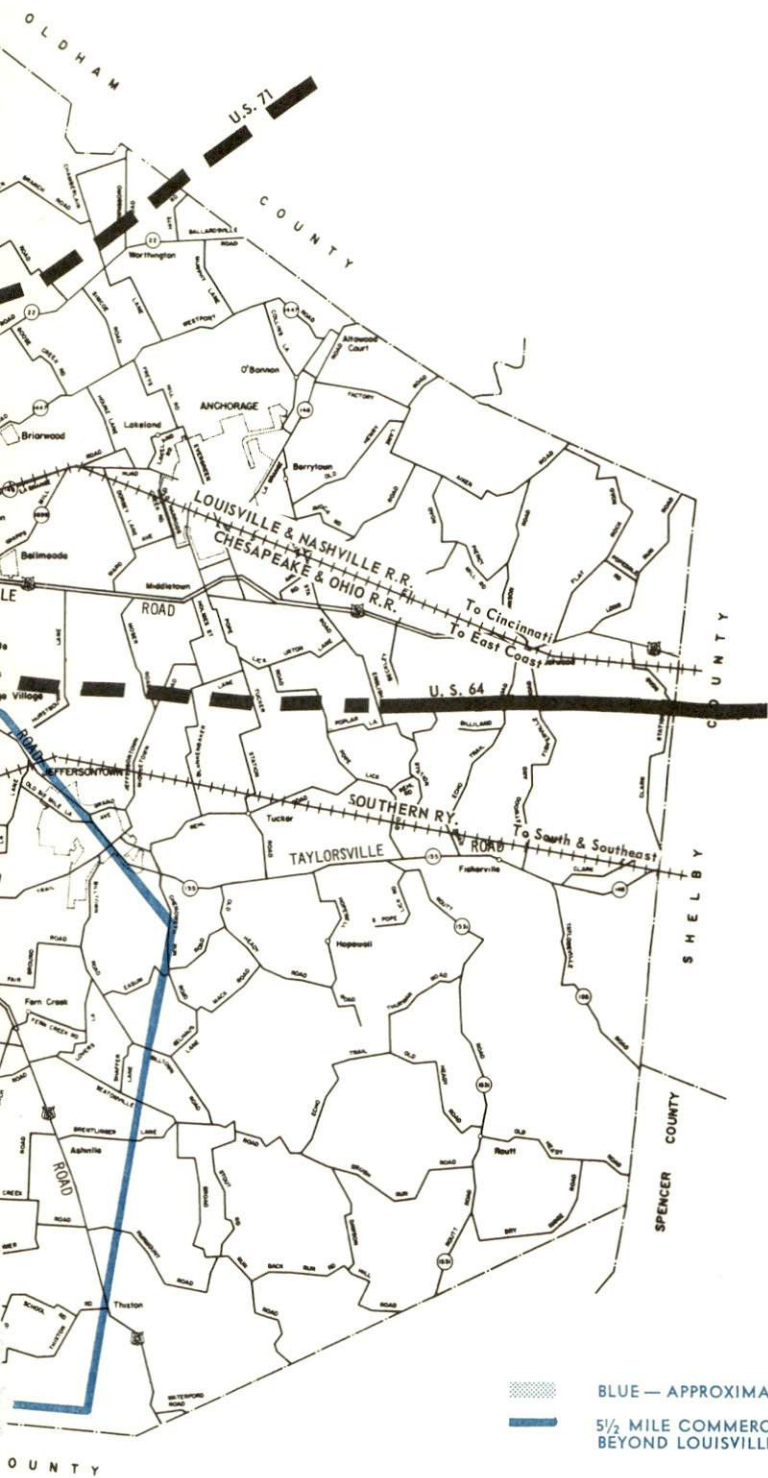
The Louisville Water Company serves the metropolitan area and is adequate for anticipated urban and industrial expansion in the foreseeable future. The Ohio River is the major water supply factor for the entire area.

### Sewerage

The Metropolitan Sewer District, which recently completed a 5 1/2 million dollar sewage disposal plant, has adopted regulations to explicitly define the use of the sewer system. The Metropolitan Sewer District is legally authorized to supervise design and operation of all sewer facilities in the county.







 BLUE — APPROXIMATE SWITCHING LIMITS  
 5 1/2 MILE COMMERCIAL ZONE (TRUCKS) BEYOND LOUISVILLE CITY LIMITS

# AIR, RAIL, HIGHWAY & PORT FACILITIES IN THE LOUISVILLE AREA

Prepared By The Research Division Louisville Chamber of Commerce



1959



## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Jefferson County is situated in central northern Kentucky adjacent to the Ohio River and the State of Indiana. It is drained principally by Pond and Beargrass Creeks, and Floyd's Fork of the Salt River. Although the most populous county in the State, it covers only 387 square miles. Louisville, the metropolis of Kentucky and county seat of Jefferson County, and situated on the Ohio River flood plain, has an elevation ranging from 463 feet to 590 feet. Jefferson County has been colloquially described as situated in the "Beargrass" but in reality it comprises parts of three separate physiographic regions. The eastern part of the county exhibits in the vicinity of Fisherville a part of the outer bluegrass. Throughout the central and southern portion of this district one finds excellent exemplifications of the Knobs Belt of which this portion is actually a unit.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population Growth

Louisville's population has shown a consecutive net increase during each decade of this century. The rate of growth has varied considerably, with the 1920's showing the greatest increase. The trend for Jefferson County as a whole has increased at a more rapid rate, with the last three out of four decades being the greatest. These data are presented in tabular form in Table 1.

Table 1

#### POPULATION DATA FOR LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1961

Year	Louisville		Jefferson County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	204,731	----	232,549	----	---
1910	223,938	9.4	262,920	12.8	6.6
1920	234,891	4.9	286,369	9.2	5.5
1930	307,745	31.0	355,350	24.1	8.2
1940	319,077	3.7	385,392	8.5	8.8
1950	369,129	15.7	484,615	25.7	3.5
1960	390,639	5.8	610,947	26.1	3.2
1961 (Est.)	393,084	.6	629,650	3.0	---

The population in the standard metropolitan area of Louisville in 1960 was 725,139. The rate of increase over the 1950 Census was 25.7%. Of the total area population, 11.6% were nonwhite.

### Economic Characteristics of the Area

With the large urban population, it is not surprising that manufacturing accounts for the largest employment group in the county. There were 74,198 workers in this industry reported in September of 1961. The next largest group is food and kindred products with 11,921 workers reported. Total employment at that time in all industries was 167,241, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.\*

Wage rates are considered very good in Jefferson County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$96.49 for all industries and \$113.32 for manufacturing. During this same period, the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.\*

\* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

The annual Jefferson County per capita income was reported at \$2,047 for 1957, which is the latest year for which data is available. This was high and ranks third among the counties and well above the state average of \$1,372.

### Labor Market

#### Supply Area:

The Louisville labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Jefferson, Bullitt, Oldham, Shelby, and Spencer Counties, Kentucky, and Clark and Floyd Counties, Indiana. Commuting distance within this area is not great; most of the labor force is within 35 miles of Louisville.

#### Labor Potential Defined:

The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two groups are currently available for industrial employment. The third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply, due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.

#### Numbers Available:

Population of the Louisville supply area in midyear 1961 was 800,942, by official estimate. An increase of 22,516 since the 1960 census count, with practically all of the growth occurring in the Louisville urban area.

Table 2 reflects the proportion of the labor force who are registered applicants for employment in the area. Estimates place the labor available potential at approximately 28,000 local and commuter workers for recruitment in industries.



Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH  
COMPONENTS, LOUISVILLE AREA, JUNE 1, 1962\*

	Total Labor Supply			Labor Supply**		Total Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	7,583	5,798	13,383	777	1,304	6,211	3,844
Jefferson	4,570	2,662	7,232	274	507	4,296	2,155
Bullitt	305	494	799	193	438	112	56
Oldham	75	104	179	39	86	36	18
Shelby	212	230	442	133	186	79	44
Spencer	161	98	259	138	87	23	11
Clark & Floyd, Ind.	2,260	2,259	4,470	---	---	1,665	1,560

Future Labor Supply:

The future resident labor supply during the next 10 years may be reasonably forecast on the basis of known population of youths who will become 18 by 1970 and Boards of Education surveys regularly conducted to determine post-high school plans of students. The post-school plan surveys indicate that 62% of the boys and 64% of girls leaving secondary schools are job seekers. The labor market entrant potential for the next 10 years is thus, 45,000 boys and 44,500 girls.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, LOUISVILLE AREA,  
BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	71,430	69,655
Jefferson	54,877	53,686
Bullitt	1,683	1,594
Oldham	1,153	1,139
Shelby	1,830	1,720
Spencer	607	550
Clark, Ind.	6,357	6,217
Floyd, Ind.	4,923	4,752

\* Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

\*\* Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women who would enter the labor market if jobs were available.

Table 4

## LOUISVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959\*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	6,842	1,094	30,116
Jefferson	1,460	298	1,758
Bullitt	1,151	59	1,210
Oldham	695	296	991
Shelby	2,459	379	2,838
Spencer	1,077	62	1,139
Clark & Floyd, Ind.	-----	-----	22,180

Manufacturing Employment

Manufacturing employment is the most important factor of area employment. In general, employment trends indicate an increasing demand for labor in skilled occupations and a decreasing demand for unskilled labor which has enhanced the opportunities for high school graduates as trainee entrants. Jefferson County, Kentucky, accounts for 89% of area manufacturing employment. Table 5 illustrates the distribution of manufacturing employment in the counties in this area.

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\* U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

\*\* Regular workers (employed 150 or more days).

Table 5

LOUISVILLE AREA COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT\*  
SEPTEMBER, 1961

	Area Total	Jefferson	Bullitt	Oldham	Shelby	Spencer	Clark & Floyd, Ind.
Total manu- facturing	83,225	74,189	500	238	492	27	7,720
Food & kindred products	13,316	11,921	436	21	90	23	825
Tobacco	8,168	8,142	---	---	26	--	---
Clothing, textile & leather	2,054	1,964	---	---	90	--	---
Lumber & furniture	7,203	4,888	15	---	---	--	2,300
Print., publ. & paper	6,570	6,458	96	---	12	4	---
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	8,428	6,692	3	---	13	--	1,720
Stone, clay & glass	1,733	1,670	---	5	58	--	---
Primary metals	2,059	1,944	---	---	115	--	---
Machinery, metal pro- ducts & equipment	29,789	29,489	---	212	88	--	---
Other	3,905	1,030	---	---	---	--	2,875

\* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.  
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security.



## Covered Employment All Industries

Jefferson County, Kentucky, is also the economic center of all covered employment in this area. In common with most metropolitan centers, the pattern of employment indicates a steady advance in job opportunities in the trade and service industries resulting from the increasing demand for all kinds of new and traditional services and products. Table 6 illustrates the current distribution of employment in the 7-county area.

Table 6

### LOUISVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES\* SEPTEMBER, 1961

	Area <u>Total</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	<u>Bullitt</u>	<u>Oldham</u>	<u>Shelby</u>	<u>Spencer</u>	<u>Clark &amp; Floyd, Ind.</u>
Mining & Quarrying	536	443	1,774	16	---	---	---
Contract Con- struction	11,833	11,566	144	72	51	---	---
Manufacturing	83,225	74,198	550	238	492	27	7,720
Transportation, Communica- tions & Utilities	12,290	11,953	67	27	224	19	---
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44,675	43,526	195	177	662	115	---
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	10,178	10,018	32	32	87	10	---
Services	15,478	15,272	9	63	129	5	---
Other	278	265	---	---	13	---	---
Total	170,774	167,241	1,074	625	1,658	176	---

\* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms, made up of those employing 300 or more persons, indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Louisville.

Table 7

### Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>		
<u>Apparel</u>	<u>Products</u>	<u>Employment</u>
The Enro Shirt Co., Inc.	Shirts, sportswear, pajamas	794
M. Fine & Sons Mfg. Co., Inc.	Cotton and wool sport and work shirts and jackets	370
The H. A. Seinsheimer Co.	Suits and coats	700
<u>Chemicals and Allied Products</u>		
American Synthetic Rubber Corp.	Rubber-liq. latex polymers	475
Air Reduction Chemical & Carbide Co.	Calcium Carbide, Acetylene and Nitrogen	367
Colgate-Palmolive Co.	Detergents, soaps, etc.	1,165
Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc.	Paints, enamels, sealers	348
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	Neoprene	1,889
Jones-Dabney Co., Div. of Devoe-Raynolds Co., Inc.	Paints, varnishes, enamels	460
<u>Food and Kindred Products</u>		
Brown-Forman Distillers Corp.	Whiskey, gin, vodka, liqueurs, and by-products	771
Donaldson Baking Co., Inc.	Bakery products	300
Durkee Famous Foods	Vegetable oil refining	300
Falls City Brewing Co., Inc.	Beer	404
Fischer Packing Co., Inc.	Meat products	475
Four Roses Distilling Co.	Whiskey, distillers dried grain	417

(Continued)

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Products</u>	<u>Employment</u>
Julius Kessler Distilling Co.	Whiskey, gin and distillers grain solubles	673
The Klarer Co., Inc.	Meat products	1,254
National Distillers Products Co.	Whiskey, distillers grain	1,200
Oertel Brewing Co., Inc.	Beer	370
The Pillsbury Co.	Flour, cake mixes, frostings	350
Schenley Distilleries, Inc.	Whiskey, stock feed	431
The Calvert Distilling Co.	Whiskey, distillers dried grain	505

#### Fabricated Metal Products

American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp.	Enameled tubs, brass plumbing fixtures and fittings	2,758
Jeffersonville Boat & Mach. Co.	Towboats, barges, floating equipment	380
Logan Company	Conveyors, fabricated iron products	522
Peerless Mfg., Div. of Dover Corp.	Gas circulators, gas unit heaters, fireplace fixtures	333
Reynolds Metals Co.	Aluminum products	1,071
U. S. Steel Corp.-Steel Homes Div.	Prefab. houses	300
Henry Vogt Machine Co.	Valves, fittings, pressure vessels, heat exchanges, ice machines, refrig. equip., forgings, mach. shop	1,000

#### Furniture and Fixtures

Consider H. Willett, Inc.	Household furniture	385
Kroehler Mfg. Co.	Wood bedroom and dining room furniture	829
Louisville Chair & Furniture Co.	Dinette suites	350
Louisville Chair Co., Inc.	Chrome, browntone, black dinette sets	398

(Continued)



<u>Firm</u>	<u>Products</u>	<u>Employment</u>
<u>Machinery, Electrical</u>		
General Electric Co.	Electrical household appliances	11, 150
<u>Machinery, Except Electrical</u>		
American Air Filter Co., Inc.	Dust collectors, air filters	475
W. M. Cissell Mfg. Co., Inc.	Laundry & dry cleaning equipment	330
International Harvester Co.	Agricultural machinery	3, 076
<u>Ordinance</u>		
U. S. Navel Ordnance Plant	Fins for rockets and guided missiles	1, 844
<u>Primary Metal Industries</u>		
Anaconda Aluminum Co.	Alum. foil & laminated foil	653
Reynolds Metals Co.	Aluminum products	826
Tube Turns, Div. of Chemetron Corp.	Welding fittings--forgings	1, 100
<u>Printing and Publishing</u>		
Fawcett-Dearing Printing Co.	Publishing, magazines and periodicals	1, 350
Standard Gravure Corp.	Gravure catalogs and brochures	596
The Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co.	Newspaper publishing	1, 328
<u>Textile Industries</u>		
Louisville Textiles, Inc.	Woven fabrics	308
<u>Tobacco Industries</u>		
American Suppliers, Inc.	Leaf tobacco processing	322
American Tobacco Co.	Cigarettes	1, 320
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.	Cigarettes and smoking tobacco	2, 341

(Continued)

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Products</u>	<u>Employment</u>
P. Lorillard Co.	Cigarettes, pipe and chewing tobacco	1,932
Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc.	Cigarettes	1,440

#### Transportation Equipment

Ford Div. - Ford Motor Co.	Automobiles and trucks	2,282
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#### Rubber and Plastics Products

B. F. Goodrich Chemical	Latices, plastics, rubber	867
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#### Stone, Clay & Glass Industries

Corhart Refractories	Non-clay and basic refractories	396
Famco, Inc.	Glass air filters	390
Kosmos Portland Cement Co.	Portland & Masonry cements	362
Louisville Cement Co.	Cement	637

#### Lumber and Wood Products

General Plywood Corp.	Plywood panels, flush doors	808
Wood-Mosaic Corp.	Flooring, veneer, lumber dimension stock	362

#### Miscellaneous Industries

Hillerich & Bradsby Co.	Baseball & golf equipment	402
-------------------------	---------------------------	-----

#### Unions

Approximately 65-70 per cent of Louisville's manufacturing employees are organized, with the heaviest concentration in the larger firms. Unions which were originally AF of L have most of the membership; however, there is no single organization which dominates the Louisville labor scene.

### Prevailing Wage Rates\*

Louisville is Kentucky's most highly industrialized area. Adjoining Kentucky Counties are predominantly rural.

Some examples of wages in the Louisville area are as follow:

<u>Office</u> <u>Job Classification</u>	<u>Monthly Salary</u> <u>Weighted Average</u>
Accountant Junior	\$409
Bookkeeper General	380
Clerk Jr.	263
Clerk Sr.	353
File Clerk	242
Secretary Sr.	391
Secretary Jr.	345
Stenographer Sr.	321
Stenographer Jr.	287

<u>Production</u> <u>Job Classification</u>	<u>Hourly Rate</u> <u>Weighted Average</u>
Bench Assembler (major or subassembly)	\$2.26
Floor Assembler (large major assembly)	2.32
Drill Press Operator (set up and operate)	2.30
Drill Press Operator (repetitive - no set up)	2.27
Inspectors (metal working) A	2.58
Inspectors (metal working) B	2.04
Lathe Operator (set up and operate)	2.64
Punch Press Operator (heavy - large)	1.97
Punch Press Operator (light - small)	2.05
Tool, Die & Gauge Maker (ordinary exper.)	3.07
Machinist (A)	2.83
Machinist (B)	2.38
Truck Driver (A) (tractor trailer)	2.39
Truck Driver (B) (single body)	2.46
Shop Electrician	2.83
Laborer	2.11
Helpers, Trades	2.16

Labor-management relations in Louisville are described locally as good. Since 1946 Louisville has had a municipally supported Labor-Management Committee with a full-time executive director. The committee, which is composed of equal representation from industry, labor, and the public, is established by city ordinance "as the directing body for the purpose of promoting industrial peace and effectuating full and uninterrupted employment within the City of Louisville."

\* 1961-62 Wage and Related Practices, Associated Industries of Kentucky



## TRANSPORTATION

Louisville's integrated and well balanced transportation system includes highly developed air, rail, motor truck, and river port facilities. Manufacturers and distributors have a choice of freight carriers best suited for any type of material or product.

### Railroads

Louisville is served by eight major trunk line railroads, six of which have terminal facilities in the city. A terminal belt-line railroad also maintains terminal and switching facilities for its three proprietary lines. Modern facilities speed the movement of freight in and through the city. The following railroads serve Louisville: Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Illinois Central Railroad Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Monon Railroad C.I. & L. Railway Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and New York Central System.

Special studies of commodity rates and distribution cost will be made available to companies interested in Louisville as a location for a new facility by the Research Division of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce.

Table 8

Railway Transit Time from Louisville, Kentucky, To:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>		<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	4	7
Birmingham, Ala.	1	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	New Orleans, La.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1			

\* Research Division of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce, Louisville, Kentucky

## Highways

Six major U. S. highways connect Louisville with the nation's highway network, and construction is rapidly progressing on the new interstate highway system in and around the city. Watterson Expressway, completed from Dixie Highway east to Shelbyville Road, is in use. This super-highway (part of the interstate system, I-264) is being extended to I-71 in the east and to I-64 on the west. The Kentucky Turnpike and the North-South Expressway in Louisville are virtually completed segments of I-65; continuation north of the Ohio River will be completed in the near future. Mileage to various destinations is found on the following map.

Truck Service: Approximately 100 motor freight carriers operate in Louisville to provide extensive service locally and interstate. A vast number of terminal facilities are available. Fast direct and connecting service is available to all sections of the nation. Several truck lines, based in Louisville and specializing in tank transport, are equipped to handle chemical products.

Table 9

Truck Transit Time from Louisville, Kentucky, to Selected Market Centers

Town	Delivery Time		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	5
Birmingham, Ala.	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	New Orleans, La.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	3	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	3	1	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1			

Bus Lines: Interstate bus lines serving Louisville are: Blue Motor Coach Co., Inc., Greyhound Lines, Indiana Railroad Bus Lines, and Kentucky Bus Lines. The Louisville Transit Company and several suburban bus lines provide local service.

Taxi, Car & Truck Rental: These services are provided by numerous local firms.

\* Research Division of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce, Louisville, Kentucky.



## Air

Louisville offers an important advantage rarely found at metropolitan air terminals. Standiford Field, the municipal airport, is located at the juncture of the North-South and Watterson Expressways and is accessible in approximately 15 minutes by car or taxicab from virtually any point in the city.

Six airlines operating regular schedules are American Airlines, Inc., Delta Air Lines, Eastern Air Lines, Inc., Ozark Air Lines, Piedmont Air Lines, and Trans World Airlines, Inc. American Airlines, Inc., and Eastern Air Lines, Inc., provide jet service. Fourteen other airlines serve the field with air express and freight service.

Louisville is the hub of a 650 mile radius, with fast direct and connecting service to the country's important centers. (See map on the following page). Over 75 scheduled flights are handled at Standiford Field daily.

Bowman Field, located on the eastern edge of Louisville, is used exclusively for general aviation. Facilities include: three runways the largest being 4,350 x 100, radio and radar, and air traffic control.

## Water

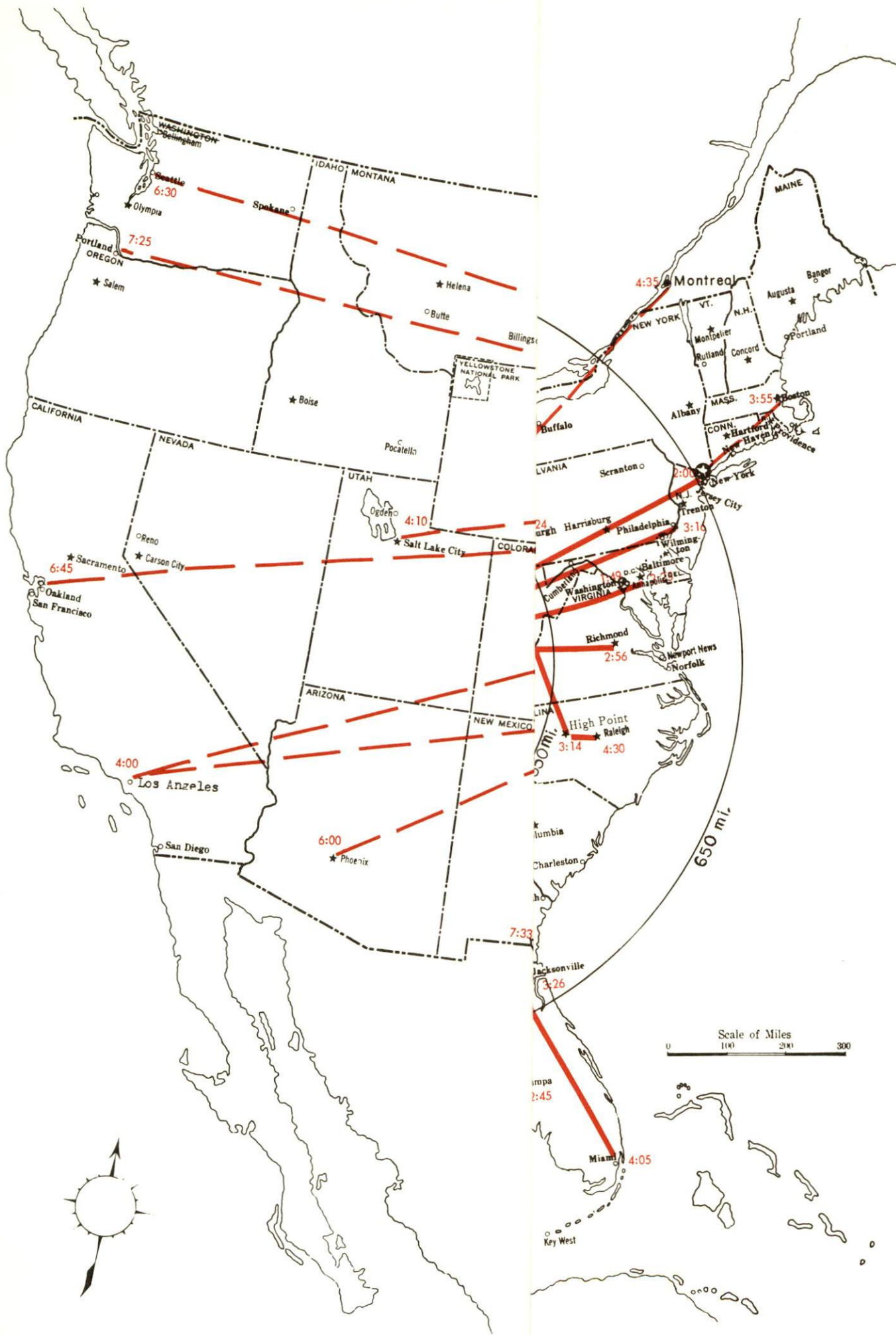
Commerce on the Ohio River has been increasing at a substantial and accelerating rate and further increases are anticipated. It affords to the northern boundary of Kentucky a direct access to shipment and receipt of commodities by water over the entire Mississippi River navigation system and over the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

River barge service is an important factor of Louisville's transportation system, providing low cost transport of bulk materials. Inland waterway routes accessible to Louisville shippers extend throughout the midwest and to the principal gulf ports. Five commercial barge lines serve Louisville, although by far the greatest tonnage (over 80%) moving on the Ohio River is handled by private carriers.

A dam has recently been completed near Louisville on the Ohio River that replaces five existing locks. The dam provides a minimum channel depth of nine feet, extending 95 miles upstream. Thus a deeper, more stable pool will be provided in the important metropolitan Cincinnati harbor area. It will make navigation through this reach of the river possible with only one lockage in lieu of five required by the existing facilities.

There are 46 locks and dams on the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and Cairo and each has a clear lock chamber size 110 feet wide by 600 feet long. These locks and dams are being replaced by 19 structures which provide one lock of 110 feet wide and 1,200 feet long and the second lock 110 feet wide by 600 feet long. Consequently, the new locks and dams will not require the larger tows to be separated when they pass by the dams as is now required for the existing structures which have only the 110 by 600-foot size of lock.

Lockage on the new locks and dams will require a period of about 30 minutes. It thus follows that the locking time on the new lock system will require a period of about ten hours for passage through all of the new locks and dams. A double lockage on the existing lock requires almost two hours and it is estimated that the time to pass through all 46 locks is about 72 hours. On this basis the saving in locking time that would be effected by the navigation improvement on the Ohio River on a large tow is expected to be about 62 hours per trip between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Cairo, Illinois.





**Legend:**

- 9 Foot Channel** (thick black line)
- 6 Foot Channel** (thin black line)
- 18** Days to Louisville
- 23** Days from Louisville

**Scale of Miles:** 0 100 200 300

The map shows the Mississippi River and its tributaries, including the Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky rivers. The route is marked with numbers in boxes: 10, 14, 6, 8, 11, 14, 18, 23, 13, 17, 15, 20, 12, 16. The route starts in New Orleans and goes north to Louisville. The map also shows the Great Lakes and the Atlantic coast.



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Investor-owned Louisville Gas and Electric Company supplies the entire electric light and power requirements in the City of Louisville and Jefferson County and fringe areas of adjoining Kentucky counties. Power is generated at three steam plants with a combined gross capability of 856,000 kilowatts inclusive of a new 156,000 kilowatt unit at Cane Run station placed in operation in May, 1962, and at its Ohio River hydro-electric plant with a rated capacity of 80,000 kilowatts. Through high-voltage transmission line interconnections with other large power systems radiating in all directions from Louisville, LG&E's electric system constitutes the strategic hub of a vast interconnected power network.

Sixty-cycle, three phase service for commercial and small industrial loads is generally furnished at 240 or 480 volts. Large industrial loads ranging in size from 1,000 KW to the 70,000 KW requirements of the Company's present largest individual customer, are generally served at 13,800 volts or higher, depending on customer's needs and voltages available on Company's distribution and transmission supply lines.

As shown by the Federal Power Commission's periodic annual electric rate comparisons, LG&E's rates for all classes of electric service are substantially lower than the national average for all U. S. cities with populations of 50,000 or more. Common rate schedules apply to all territory served, whether inside or outside Louisville city limits. Complete copies of all current rates may be obtained from the Company or the Louisville Chamber of Commerce.

### Natural Gas

Louisville Gas and Electric Company supplies natural gas service in Louisville and Jefferson County and to a number of communities in nearby Kentucky counties. The Company currently has long term firm gas purchase contracts with Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, and Kentucky-West Virginia Gas Company for combined deliveries of up to 173 million cubic feet per day. The main pipeline of Texas Gas traverses the Company's Louisville service area. In the future, as in the past, it is expected that any necessary year-to-year increases in LG&E's natural gas purchase supply will be obtainable from this source.

In addition, the Company owns and operates three underground gas storage fields with a combined recoverable capacity of approximately 8 billion cubic feet. Although daily deliverability from storage decreases after extensive heating season drawdown of top storage inventory, normal capability during mid-season peak load periods is at least 200 million cubic feet per day.

The Company's rates for natural gas service are low and applicable, without differential, to all territory served. High pressure mains now extend to industrial zones and service connections are readily available. By established policy, connections are made without cost to a location if the gas-line construction cost does not exceed one and one-half times the anticipated annual revenue. With gas-line cost roughly \$20,000 per mile, an annual gas purchase level of \$10,000 will justify a 3/4 mile extension without charge.

New customers with volume demands of two million cubic feet per day or more will be served under standard rates or on the basis of a negotiated special contract depending on service conditions.

Current schedules of the Company's gas rates may be obtained from the Company or the Louisville Chamber of Commerce.

#### Coal and Coke

Louisville is served by the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields which consist of 2,037 and 127 mines respectively. The combined production of the two fields was 66,847,000 tons in 1960, a 6 per cent increase over 1959. Production in the two fields was 65 per cent from underground mines, 32 per cent from strip mines and 3 per cent from auger mines. The average value per ton in the Eastern Coal Field was \$4.84, and \$3.49 in the Western Field in 1960, F. O. B. mine.

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

#### Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset, and Covington. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce or the Louisville Chamber of Commerce.

\* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962



# SYSTEM MAP

LOUISVILLE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY INC.

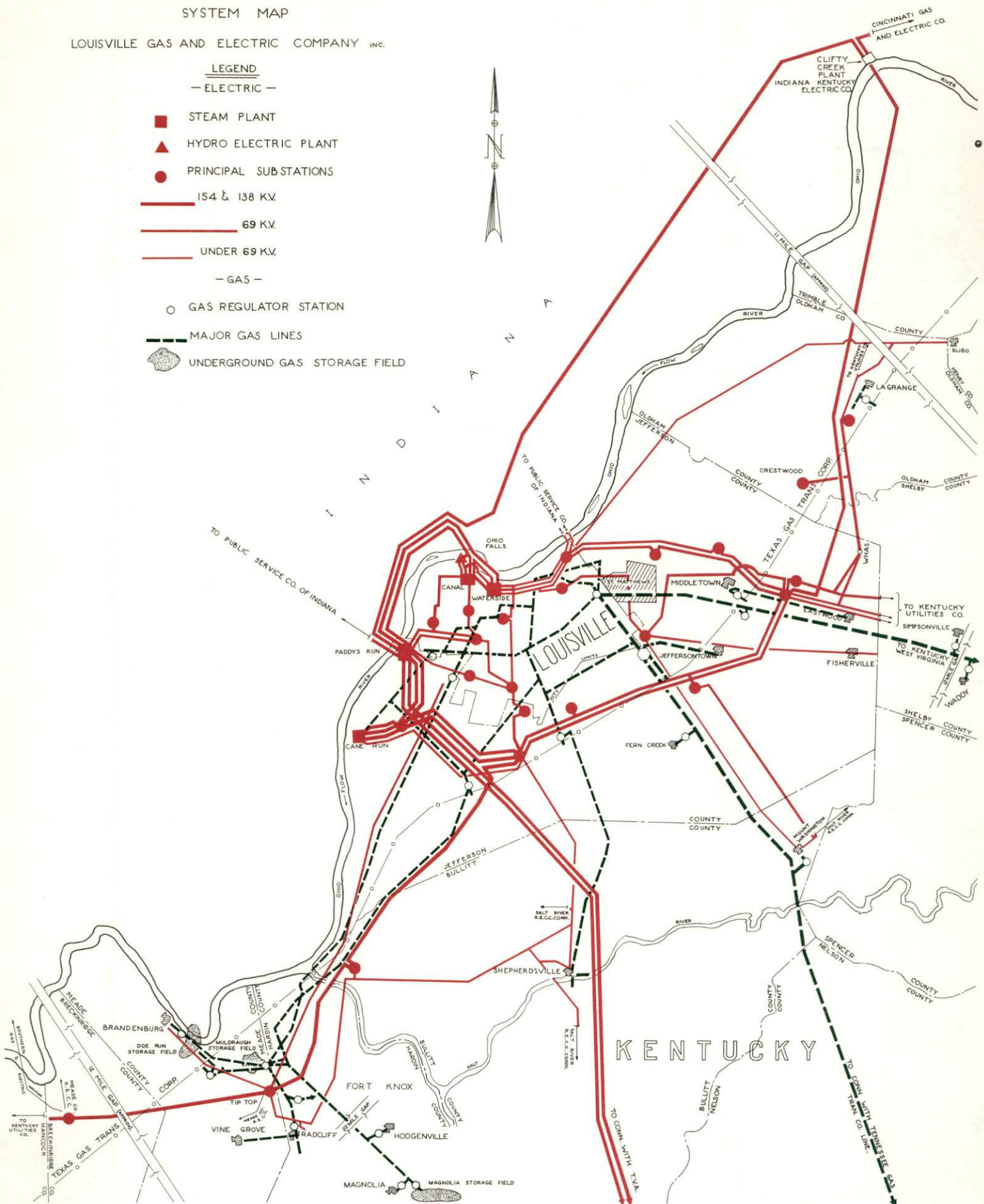
## LEGEND

— ELECTRIC —

- STEAM PLANT
- ▲ HYDRO ELECTRIC PLANT
- PRINCIPAL SUBSTATIONS
- 154 & 138 K.V. —
- 69 K.V. —
- UNDER 69 K.V. —

— GAS —

- GAS REGULATOR STATION
- MAJOR GAS LINES —
- UNDERGROUND GAS STORAGE FIELD





## WATER AND SEWERAGE

### Public Water Supply

The Louisville Water Company, a municipally owned corporation, is the principal source of sanitary water for the city and county. Following is the operational data for the system:

Source of water	Ohio River
Storage capacity - raw water	167,500,000 gal.
Filter plant capacity	162,000,000 gal. per day
Storage capacity - filtered water	35,550,000 gal.
Transmission mains (24" to 60")	75.61 miles
Distribution mains (20" and less)	1,049.39 miles
Consumption 1959:	
Average per day	83,800,000 gal.
Average per day peak month	100,800,000 gal.

The company's distribution system serves all developed areas of Louisville. Beyond this, water mains, following state and county roads, serve scattered subdivisions and roadside development in far reaches of the county.

Current rates will be furnished by the Company or the Louisville Chamber of Commerce.

There are currently six water districts on the periphery of the city's distribution system, created by statutory authority to serve areas outside the city limits. Water districts are administered by a board of commissioners appointed by the County Fiscal Court. These commissioners set rates and handle all business connected with water supply and distribution. Construction or extension of water district systems may be financed by assessment against land benefited or by revenue bond issues. Revenue bonds have been most commonly used by the water districts.

### Ground Water Resources

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Upper Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Lower Mississippian and Quaternary systems. Available information (U. S. Geological Survey) indicates that many properly constructed drilled wells in the Ohio Valley alluvium will produce several hundred gallons per minute unless bedrock is encountered at shallow depths. Maximum reported yield is 1,400 gallons per minute. Along some of the large drainage lines and in the central portion of the county, most drilled wells will produce enough water for a domestic supply with a power pump and pressure system (more than 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100

feet. Some wells produce as much as 50 gallons per minute from alluvium or thick limestone along large streams. Along less drainage lines, most drilled wells will produce enough water for a domestic supply with a hand pump (100 to 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100 feet. Some wells will produce more than 500 gallons a day except in dry weather. Away from drainage lines in the southwestern, eastern and northern portions of the county, most drilled wells will not produce enough water for a dependable domestic supply (100 gallons a day). Wells along drainage lines may produce enough water for a domestic supply except during dry weather. Ground water in Jefferson County is generally hard or very hard and away from the Ohio Valley alluvium may contain salt or hydrogen sulphide especially at depths greater than 100 feet.

### Surface Water Resources

The Ohio River is the major water factor for the entire area, the source of supply for Louisville's water system, and serves to stabilize the large ground water pool under the western part of Louisville and Jefferson County. Locally, the most significant use of raw surface water has been as a process coolant. Many plants pump untreated water directly into cooling systems and then return the used coolant to the river.

### Sewerage System

In 1958, the Metropolitan Sewer District completed a new 5 1/2 million dollar sewage disposal plant. The City of Louisville paid for this plant through a 6 million dollar bond issue, and the Metropolitan Sewer District contributed an additional 3 million dollars for the interception sewers.

The Metropolitan Sewer District has adopted regulations to explicitly define the use of the sewer system. Inasmuch as the Metropolitan Sewer District is legally authorized to supervise design and operation of all sewer facilities in the county, these rules pertain to the separate system and construction districts.

In view of the many variables, the type of sewer facility required by any industry will affect site selection. For instance, some chemical firm or other industries with large volume effluent discharge must of necessity locate near the river or at a point where a connection can be made with a large truck main of the metro-sewer district system. Industries with moderate sewage volumes, and sanitary and nontoxic industrial wastes are less restricted in site selection.

The sewerage rental charge is approximately one-half the gross water bill. Property outside the MSD must pay a connection fee. The monthly sewer charge is included with the water bill.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

The following maps show the major industrial sites in the Louisville area. More detailed information pertaining to these sites may be obtained from the Louisville Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

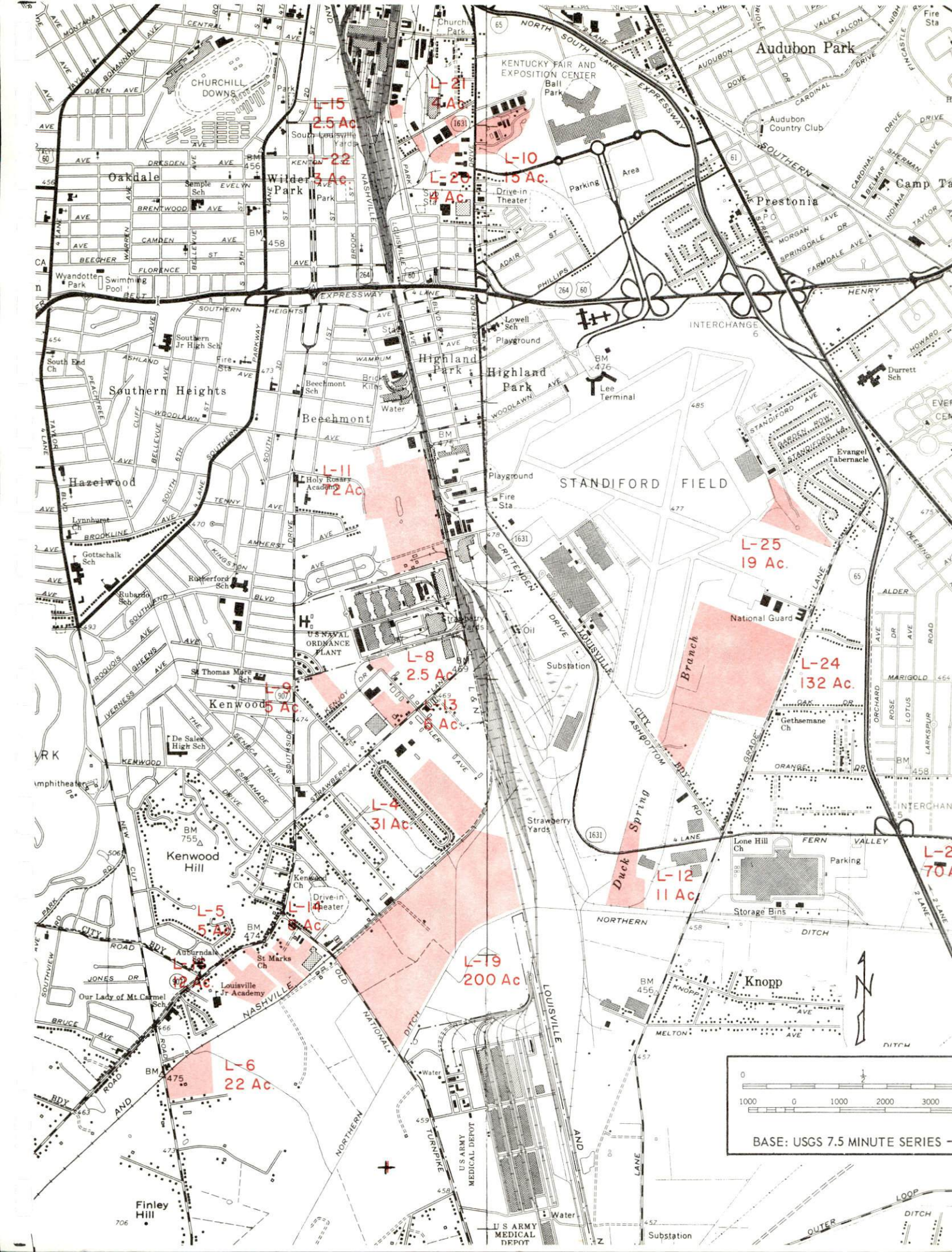












Audubon Park

KENTUCKY FAIR AND EXPOSITION CENTER  
Ball Park

Oakdale

Wilder Park

Prestonia

Southern Heights

Highland Park

Beechmont

STANDIFORD FIELD

Hazelwood

Kenwood

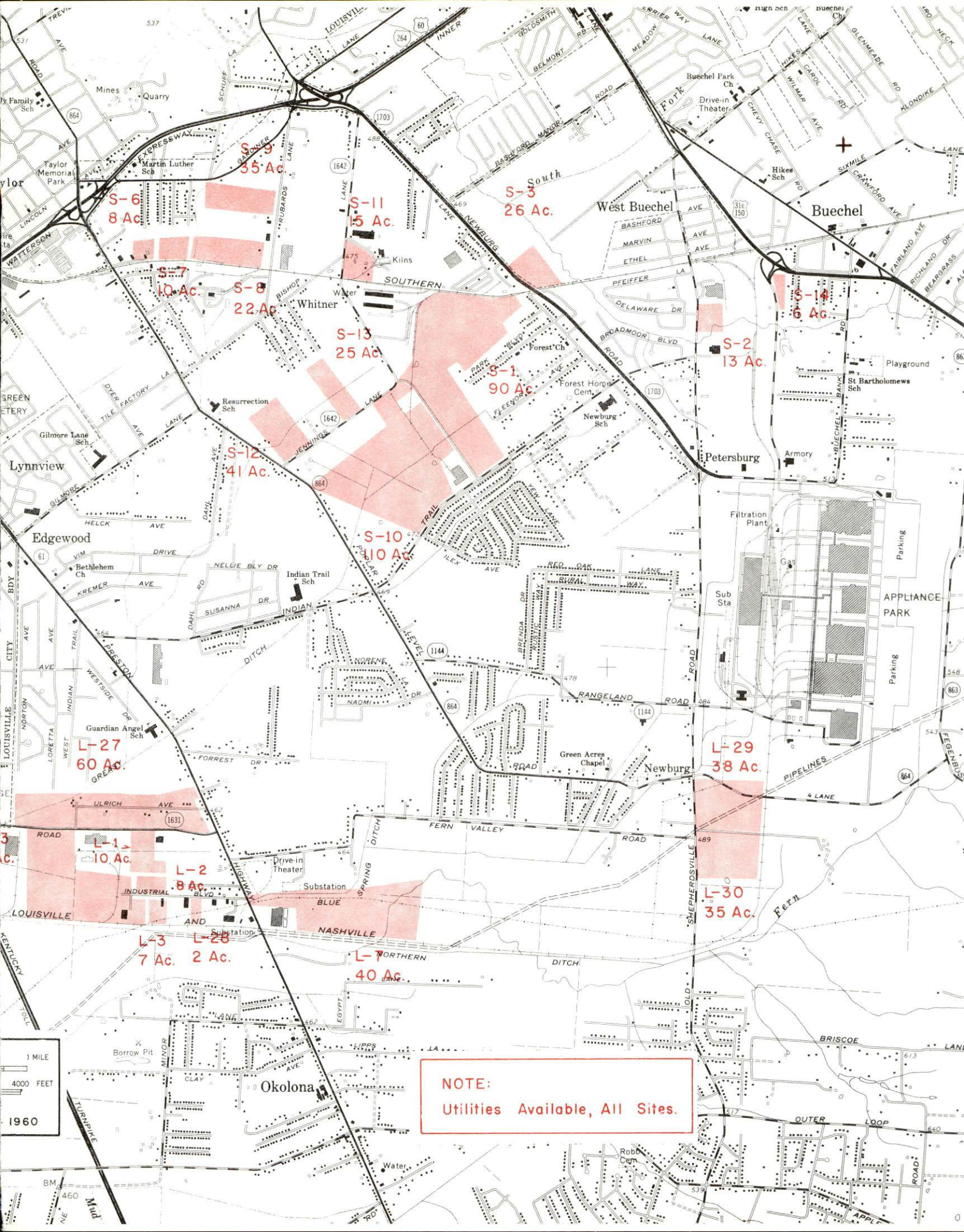
Kenwood Hill

Knopp

Finley Hill

BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES -





NOTE:

Utilities Available, All Sites.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Louisville, Kentucky's only 1st class city, has a strong Mayor-Council type government. The legislative body is the Board of Aldermen, consisting of twelve members.

The suburban area of Louisville includes 49 incorporated municipalities, one 4th class city, two 5th class cities, with the remainder being 6th class cities.

County: Jefferson County is governed by the County Judge and Fiscal Court. The Fiscal Court consists of the County Judge as chairman and a three-member County Commission.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Louisville may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond the five year period.

Business Licenses: The City of Louisville levies an occupational license tax of 1 1/4% on income attributable to business done in the city. Income is allocated on the basis of the average of gross sales and pay-rolls in the city to company totals. Revenues from this source are paid into the Sinking Fund and are used primarily for debt retirement or capital improvements.

### Planning and Zoning

Louisville has a well-organized and aggressive city planning and development program, highlighted by the adoption late in 1957 of a "Master Plan for Louisville and Jefferson County."

The comprehensive plan officially adopted in 1958 covers all phases of the area growth, land use, zoning, major streets, schools, parks, etc. Approximately \$60,000,000 will be spent in the next 20 years for urban renewal, expressways and other features of the plan. More detailed information is available on request.

All construction in the City of Louisville and Jefferson County is subject to the zoning restrictions of the Louisville and Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission. Regulations existing in both city and county are permissive and restrictive in nature. They allow industrial

plants to be built only in those areas zoned for industry in varying grades: light, medium and heavy. Also of prime importance is the fact that plans are well underway to institute restrictive zoning. This will mean that land zoned for industrial use cannot be utilized for lesser uses such as commercial and residential. The law is so written that anything of a lighter nature may be constructed in a heavier zone, but the opposite is not true.

A permit from the Department of Building and Housing Inspection is necessary for construction within the city limits, while in the county it is necessary to obtain a permit from the Louisville and Jefferson County Health Department and the Planning and Zoning Commission.

#### Fire Protection

The Louisville Fire Department personnel consists of 409 firemen and officers - 1.22 firemen per 1,000 population. Active equipment includes 20 pumpers, 7 pumper-ladder combinations, and 3 aerial-ladder trucks. The city has a Class 3 rating for fire insurance purposes.

Fire insurance rates per \$100 annual valuation for brick and frame houses, located inside the city limits, is 12¢ and 18¢, respectively. The rate for the same type dwellings located outside the city are 42¢ and 62¢, respectively.

#### Police Protection

The Louisville Police Department personnel consists of 691 uniformed policemen, including 85 with civilian classification - 1.57 policemen per 1,000 population. The department has a total of 146 patrol vehicles. The Louisville Metropolitan area has a crime rate substantially below the median for areas of comparable size as listed by the F. B. I. crime reports.

#### Garbage and Sanitation

In 1957, the Department of Sanitation put into operation its new 750-ton incinerator which is proving to be most successful. Also recently completed is a new Department of Sanitation Building which houses the entire Department, including the Waste Collection Division. The Department tries constantly to keep before the citizens of Louisville the importance of a clean city. A film of its operation has been shown extensively throughout the school system and to various civic groups.



Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness for 1960:

City Income	-	\$18,953,663.00 (General Fund)
Expenditures	-	\$18,208,227.00
Bonded Indebtedness	-	\$49,823,071.00

County Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget (approximate)	-	\$11,800,000.00
Bonded Indebtedness	-	None

## TAXES

### Property Taxes

All property is taxed at the State, County and City level unless expressly exempt. Certain items of personal property are subject to state taxes only. Included are machinery and products in course of manufacture including raw material inventories.

Table 10

#### PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY, 1961

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Louisville</u>	<u>Jefferson County</u>
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
City	1.50	---
School	2.00	2.00
State	.05	.05
Total	\$4.05	\$2.55

### Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Louisville - 29.7%  
Jefferson Co. - 34.7%

### Net Assessed Value of Property for 1960

Louisville - \$753,887,880.00  
Jefferson Co. - \$555,351,868.00

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Currently both the City of Louisville and Jefferson County operate separate school systems but in many respects both systems are comparable. Teacher salary levels and curricula are practically identical and both systems have planned future expansion within the framework of the metropolitan comprehensive plan. Both systems offers a well-rounded curriculum which includes all of the English, mathematics, science, languages, etc., necessary to meet college and university requirements. Both systems offer "advanced student" training, whereby students with higher appitudes are exposed to advanced curricula in keeping with their abilities.

Table 11

### SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY, 1961

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>No. of Schools</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
<u>Louisville</u>				
Public (elementary)	28,353	1,009	55	28.3
Public (junior-senior high)	17,293	592	17	29.0
Private	1,904	607	5	31.0
Parochial (elementary)	18,429	518	55	35.5
Parochial (high)	5,912	---	13	---
<u>Jefferson County</u>				
Public (elementary)	33,603	1,095	49	30.6
Public (junior-senior high)	24,666	861	10	28.6
Parochial (elementary)	13,427	447	22	30.0
Parochial (high)	1,187	43	2	27.0

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.



The Jefferson County Area Vocational School, a state operated institution, offers training in auto mechanics, drafting, and general industrial electricity.

Ahrens Trade School, Louisville's trade high school, provides vocational training in a number of technical subjects. These include radio repair, sheet metal work, welding, auto mechanics, cabinetmaking, mechanical drawing, electronics, machine shop, plumbing, printing, business, retail selling, bookbinding, commercial art, and dressmaking.

Other private vocational schools include one radio repair school, one school of photography, and three television repair schools.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise, or upon request, and as facilities permit.

Colleges: There are 10 colleges and universities in Jefferson County with a total enrollment of 10,559. Largest of these is the municipally supported University of Louisville, which is composed of the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Music, the College of Arts and Sciences, the Speed Scientific School, the Kent School of Social Work, the Graduate School, University College, and the Southern Police Institute. The University is approved by the Association of American Universities, and each of the schools is fully-accredited by its respective regional and national agency.

The Speed Scientific School offers a 5-year curricula on the cooperative system (4 years academic and 1 year as a regular employee in industry). Obtainable at the undergraduate school are Bachelor Degrees in Chemical, Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering. The Graduate School provides study leading to Masters' degrees in the above fields as well as Ph.D. degrees in Chemical Engineering.

The University of Louisville Institute of Industrial Research is affiliated with the Speed Scientific School. This institute performs scientific and engineering research for industry. Faculty and students participate with full access to the University's laboratories.

Bellarmino Catholic Men's College, which offers Liberal Arts and Business Schools, had a 1960 enrollment of 1,276.

Eight other colleges are located in Louisville. Included are two Catholic women's colleges and six theological seminaries. In addition there are five reputable business schools offering training in accounting, secretarial, comptometer, and general business courses.

## Health

Hospitals: Louisville has thirteen general hospitals with a total of 3,139 beds. The current ratio of 4.88 hospital beds per 1,000 population is over 50% greater than the minimum standard of 3 beds per 1,000 prescribed by the American Hospital Association. In addition to these general hospitals, there is one T. B. hospital, one children's hospital, one chronic disease hospital, one children's orthopedic hospital, and eleven nursing homes.

Public Health: The advanced programs of the Louisville-Jefferson County Department of Health are a valuable asset to public health. In addition to supervision of General Hospital, the Health Department extends the following important services: maternal and child health clinics, school health program, infectious and communicable disease control programs, dental health programs, and sanitation services.

## Housing

Louisville has a plentiful supply of housing in all price ranges. Workmen's houses normally rent for \$50 to \$90 per month and sell for \$8,000 to \$12,000. Junior executives' houses rent for \$80 to \$125 per month and sell for \$14,000 to \$20,000. Senior executives' houses normally rent for \$150 to \$300 per month and sell for \$24,000 and up. Apartment housing is advancing as a significant factor of the local housing situation. Units are in good supply at all rental levels.

The construction of new houses is increasing rapidly to keep in pace with the demand for new homes. In 1960 there were 2,880 building permits issued in Louisville and 2,483 in Jefferson County. Since 1952 alone, some 400 subdivisions have been started or completed. The top-price suburban developments have gone up east of the city.

## Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Louisville is served by the Southern Bell Telephone system with direct dialing. There were 178,638 subscribers in Jefferson County in 1961.

Telegraph service is provided by the Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.



Postal Facilities: Louisville has a first-class post office with seventeen classified stations and branch offices. There were 238,775,593 mail cancellations in 1961 with postal receipts totaling \$13,654,122.

Newspapers: Louisville's two daily newspapers are the Courier-Journal (morning and Sunday) and the Louisville Times (evening). Both are owned and published by the same company in one of the country's most modern scientifically equipped plants. Completed in 1948 and located in the heart of downtown Louisville, the building houses the newspaper staffs and the mechanical departments.

Radio: There are ten commercial radio stations in Louisville and Jefferson County which provide every type of radio coverage. Two non-commercial FM stations are operated by the Louisville Free Public Library. These provide cultural and educational programs exclusively.

Television: Louisville has three commercial television stations through which all major networks are transmitted. These stations serve a large portion of Kentucky and Indiana.

### Libraries

The Louisville Free Public Library contains 614,011 volumes and is staffed by 66 full-time employees. The Reference Department's directory collection includes a list of manufacturers, advertising agencies and their clients, business executives and directors, and descriptions of various tax structures. As a part of a governmental deposit library, the reference room receives copies of all U. S. Department of Commerce publications except some process (unbound) documents. The Audio-Visual Department has on file approximately 17,000 tape recordings, 15,000 LP records, 1,500 sound and silent films and 800 film strips for its two FM radio stations and one television station. One radio station (250 watts) programs music for home listening until 2 P.M. and another (3,000 watts) broadcasts for in-school listening. At 2 P.M. the smaller station goes to talking programs, discussions and plays while the stronger outlet switches to music. WFPK-TV presently telecasts to Jefferson County secondary schools for three hours daily.

In addition to the Free Public Library and its numerous branches throughout the county, there are many literary resources available, including the libraries of the various schools of the University of Louisville.

### Churches

Religion is a strong influence in Louisville as is shown by the number of denominational colleges and seminaries in the metropolitan area. There are approximately 667 churches representing 46 different denominations.



### Financial Institutions

The financial strength of the Louisville area is illustrated by a brief summary condition of the larger banks.

#### Statement as of December 31, 1960

<u>Bank</u>	<u>No. of Branches</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Outstanding Loans</u>
Bank of Louisville	3	\$ 25,332,000	\$ 18,940,000	\$ 12,341,000
Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Company	9	287,881,000	257,838,000	117,913,000
First National Lincoln Bank of Louisville	21	295,542,000	255,979,000	119,878,000
Kentucky Trust Company	--	20,305,000	12,679,000	7,094,000
Liberty National Bank & Trust Company of Louisville	15	133,636,000	119,051,000	63,791,000
The Louisville Trust Company	3	100,775,000	90,681,000	43,112,000
Royal Bank & Trust Company	4	38,049,000	21,848,000	17,632,000
Stockyards Bank	--	13,427,000	11,962,000	5,837,000
Totals		\$914,947,000	\$788,978,000	\$387,598,000

In Jefferson County there are 10 additional banks serving suburban and semi-rural areas.

Ten building and loan associations have shown over 250% increase in assets, deposits and loans, 1950 to 1960.

### Hotels and Motels

The Louisville area is well represented with hotel and motel facilities. There are a vast number of chain and locally-owned units with rates comparable to the accommodations. Due to the area's increasing prominence as a convention center several modern motels have either been completed or are underway, and several more are proposed.

### Clubs and Organizations

In addition to the many business, civic, fraternal and youth organizations in Louisville, there are several which concentrate their efforts toward assisting new industries located in the area.

Organizations which have personnel working on industrial development are: Louisville Chamber of Commerce; Louisville and Jefferson County Economic Progress Commission; Kentucky Chamber of Commerce; Louisville Gas and Electric Company; the Louisville and Nashville, Illinois Central, Kentucky and Indiana Terminal, and Southern Railroads. The Louisville Chamber of Commerce and Louisville Gas and Electric Company are primarily concerned with development in the immediate area. The Louisville and Jefferson County Economic Progress Commission, a city-county public agency, was established for the express purpose of fostering overall economic growth in the metropolitan area. The agency's major areas of emphasis are those of industrial, convention, tourist and general business development.

### Convention Facilities

Louisville's central location and its constantly improving facilities are making it a choice convention city. Each year the number of conventions and convention delegates are steadily increasing.

The Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center, located off Watterson Expressway, is the largest multipurpose facility of its kind in the world. The exhibit space in its two exposition wings totals 441,700 square feet. Freedom Hall has a seating capacity of 20,220 and the Stadium has a seating capacity of 30,000. Other facilities include a livestock pavilion, horse barns, three meeting rooms seating 1,840, Mason Dixon Dining Room seating 500, and a cafeteria seating 1,000. A 200-room hotel is being constructed on the Center property. There is a total of 357 acres in the Center, 22 acres under roof. The grounds will accommodate parking for 27,000 cars.

Louisville's convention-hotels, the Brown, Brown Suburban, Henry Clay, Kentucky, Sheraton, and Watterson have a combined total of 2,315 rooms and meeting capacity in excess of 10,000. In addition to these, there are 471 rooms in other downtown hotels.

Exhibit and auditorium space, other than the Exposition Center, include the Jefferson County Armory which seats up to 10,000 and has 45,000 square feet of exhibit space, Columbia Auditorium which offers 7,000 square feet and seats 1,000, Memorial Auditorium which seats 1,750, Shrine Temple seating 1,750 and the Women's Club seating 200.



## Cultural Facilities

In recent years Louisville has experienced a broad expansion of activities in all fields of artistic accomplishment. Significantly instrumental in implementing these programs is "The Louisville Fund," established in 1949 to provide subsidies for cultural agencies that are not self-supporting. Funds are privately subscribed by citizens each year.

In the field of fine art, there are 12 organizations which provide instruction and sponsor exhibits for all age groups. Principal features of the program include the Art Center Association which maintains the only professional art school in the state, the Art Department at the University of Louisville, and the J. B. Speed Art Museum.

There are currently 11 adult and 2 children's amateur theatre groups in Louisville. Among the most active are the Louisville Little Theatre and the University of Louisville Players.

Three symphony orchestras headline the music scene - the Louisville Orchestra, the University of Louisville Symphony Orchestra, and the Louisville Civic Orchestra.

The Louisville Dance Council sponsors professional ballet and has brought in many troupes of national prominence. The Council formed the Louisville Ballet, which provides opportunities for local dancers to perform with professional guest stars.

## Recreation

Local: Eight major parks, totaling 2,220 acres, have fully developed recreational facilities including tennis, baseball parks, picnic areas, pavilions, plus many other features.

Public golf courses	5
Baseball diamonds	16 locations
Tennis courts	17 locations
Football fields	20 locations
Swimming pools	5
Tot pools	27
Lighted softball fields	24
Recreation centers	10
Indoor sports center	1
Neighborhood playgrounds and tot lots	153



Full information on other outdoor sports such as hunting and fishing is available on request.

The Kentucky Derby, a national sports highlight, is the feature of the spring racing season at Louisville. Louisville is located on the western edge of the bluegrass, the area generally recognized as the race horse breeding center of the country. Many horse shows are regular features of attraction of Louisville horsemen.

Other spectator sports include organized baseball. The Louisville Colonels, Class AAA, is an American Association Team and part of the Milwaukee Braves farm system. A professional football team, the Louisville Raiders, started its first season of ten games in 1961.

# NATURAL RESOURCES

## Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,192 farms in Jefferson County covering 98,383 acres, an average of 82.5 acres per farm. The following table shows some agriculture statistics for Jefferson County and Kentucky.

Table 12

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959\*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Jefferson Co.	(bu)	9,689	34.6	335,287
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Jefferson Co.	(bu)	1,105	28.4	31,456
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Jefferson Co.	(bu)	2,333	20.8	48,621
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Jefferson Co.	(lbs)	275	1,702.6	468,231
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Jefferson Co.	(tons)	5,341	2.2	12,123
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Jefferson Co.	(tons)	1,952	1.4	2,896
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Jefferson Co.	(tons)	3,208	1.1	3,838
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service



Table 13

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Jefferson Co.	19,658
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Jefferson Co.	4,862
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Jefferson Co.	1,349
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The mineral resources of Jefferson County consist of limestone and dolomite, sand and gravel, and clay. Total value of minerals produced since 1958 is not available but in 1957 it amounted to over ten million dollars (Minerals Yearbook, 1958).

Limestone and Dolomite: Limestone and dolomite occur in large quantities in a belt running north-south through the central portion of the county. The principal formations worked are the Louisville limestone and the Laurel dolomite. In 1961, six quarries produced crushed stone for concrete aggregate, roadstone, railway ballast and agstone.

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\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Crushed Stone Sold or Used by Producers in Jefferson County, 1948-52(aver.)  
& 1953-60

<u>Year</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Value</u>
1948-52 (aver.)	662,227	872,989
1953	1,334,256	1,750,875
1954	1,824,549	2,682,599
1955	1,487,040	2,143,760
1956	1,431,695	2,002,099
1957	1,310,416	1,713,418
1958	1,487,676	2,057,837
1959	2,097,594	2,908,845
1960	1,963,126	2,596,071

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines

Recent investigations have pointed out the presence of a near high-magnesium dolomite (carbonate rock containing 40% or more  $MgCO_3$ ) belonging to the Laurel (Silurian) formation. This formation is 30 to 40 feet thick in Jefferson County and contains a higher percent of  $MgCO_3$  than any other known outcropping formation in Kentucky.

Sand and Gravel: Large amounts of sand and gravel are dredged from the Ohio River. General uses are for structural paving and railway ballast purposes. In 1961, five companies operated locally.

Sand and Gravel Sold or Used by Producers in Jefferson County, 1953-60

<u>Year</u>	<u>SAND</u>		<u>GRAVEL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Value</u>
1953	785,174	625,370	670,584	724,414	1,455,758	1,349,784
1954	1,094,080	1,132,041	679,824	753,252	1,773,504	1,885,293
1955	914,290	995,140	485,400	581,856	1,399,690	1,576,996
1956	1,141,756	1,244,656	563,793	682,447	1,705,549	1,927,103
1957	1,424,313	1,567,477	641,811	750,374	2,066,124	2,317,851
1958	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,394,893	2,507,285
1959	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,962,533	2,036,984
1960	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,908,473	2,002,247

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines



Clay: Both residual and alluvial clay deposits occur and are used for art pottery, cement and heavy clay products. Analysis of the New Providence shale in Jefferson County shows this formation would make a fair lightweight aggregate material. This shale is presently being used in Bullitt County for the manufacture of excellent lightweight aggregate material. Two operations mined clay in 1961.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.

Table 14

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)  
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural gas liquids:		
Natural gasoline (gallons)	(2)	(2)
LP gases (gallons)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be dis- closed: cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	22,080,000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."



### Forests

There are approximately 52,000 acres of forest in Jefferson County which comprises 22% of the total land area. The principal tree types are yellow poplar and red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state. Kentucky's forests are guarded from fire by a radio interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

## MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75% of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen-state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400 mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

Table 15

### CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	<u>Population (1)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>	<u>Personal Income (2)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>	<u>Retail Sales (3)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>41.0</b>

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade



Louisville, by reason of location and the excellence of the transportation system, has extensive consumer and industrial markets.

One day carrier service to the major market centers of the 7 border states provides rapid distribution to 27% of the national consumer market and 1 to 3 day carrier service reaches the principle market centers of an area containing 76% of the nation's people and over 74% of the nation's personal income.

The local consumer market includes 19 Kentucky Counties and 7 Indiana Counties.

Population	-	\$ 1,125,000
Personal Income	-	\$1,683,000,000

## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails, with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.



## APPENDIX

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## HISTORY

Jefferson County, one of the three original counties which made up the district of Kentucky, was formed in May 1780, by the Virginia Legislature, and named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Bordered on the north and west by the Ohio River, it has Louisville as its county seat.

The first settlers of Jefferson County began to settle on the banks of the Ohio because of the falls which were impassable. The falls, which interrupted navigation except in periods of high water, determined the site of the settlement of Louisville. In May 1780, the Virginia Legislature passed "an act for establishing the town of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio." The name "Louisville" was given in honor of Louis XVI of France as a gesture of appreciation for the help and aid that country rendered to America during the Revolution. As the country developed with the westward expansion, Louisville assumed the character of a commercial city. In 1800, it had approximately 600 people. In 1828, Louisville was incorporated, and received its first city charter.

Louisville drew most of its early population from Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas. But as it became an important outstation in the expanding New Orleans commercial empire, men of wealth, character, and influence came up from that city, entered into its life, and left their imprint upon Louisville's social and economic environment. Another stream of men came to this city by way of Pittsburgh and down the Ohio--mostly New Englanders and people from the Middle Atlantic States. This group added greatly to the business caution of Louisville and much to its diversity of opinion. Their active interest in politics was evident when Louisville, actually a Southern city, was vocally Northern during the Civil War.

The period from 1830 to 1850 was Louisville's shining era of enterprise. It was during this 20-year period that some of the city's largest enterprises sprang into being. In 1830, the city's population was 10,341. By 1840, it had more than doubled to 21,210. It doubled again, to 43,194 by 1850.

In 1842 an institution for the blind was established in Louisville, which gave rise to the present Kentucky School for the Blind and the American Printing House for the Blind, world center of Braille printing.

On the day May 17, 1875, was witnessed the running of the First Kentucky Derby. Destined to become America's greatest and most historic horse race, the first Derby was won by Aristides, in a field of 15 horses. Today, none of Louisville's many fascinating moods can compare with the spirit of fun which prevails on the eve of Derby Day. Every home becomes a center of hospitality, and everywhere the world "thoroughbred" can be heard.



The census of 1900 gave Louisville a population of 204, 731, and placed the assessed property valuation at \$121, 000, 000.

In 1937 the Ohio swept out of bounds in the greatest flood ever recorded for this river. Losses within the city amounted to more than \$52, 000, 000, and necessitated costly renovation and replacement of goods. With the assistance of rehabilitation loans and Red Cross aid, the city by midsummer of 1937 had resumed its usual way of life.

Louisville is Kentucky's only first-class city. In 1960 the population was 390, 639, a 6 percent increase from 1950. Jefferson County population in 1960 was 610, 947.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
JEFFERSON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry, September, 1961	Jefferson County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	167,241	100.0	450,797	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	443	2.6	30,480	6.7
Contract Construction	11,566	6.9	30,043	6.6
Manufacturing	74,198	44.3	169,562	37.6
Food & kindred products	11,921	7.1	25,996	5.7
Tobacco	8,142	4.8	10,520	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	1,964	1.0	25,542	5.6
Lumber & furniture	4,888	2.9	14,151	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	6,458	3.8	10,432	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	6,692	4.0	13,713	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	1,670	.9	5,904	1.3
Primary metals	1,944	1.0	9,737	2.1
Machinery, metals & equip.	29,489	17.6	51,097	11.3
Other	1,030	.5	2,470	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	11,953	7.1	33,214	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43,526	26.0	117,790	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	10,018	5.9	20,663	4.5
Services	15,272	9.1	39,208	8.6
Other	265	.2	1,837	.4



ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR  
JEFFERSON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Jefferson County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	294,119	316,828	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	197,172	222,956	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	154,596	74,852	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	153,441	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	145,171	70,904	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	120,243	58,945	440,020	208,384
Government workers	11,506	8,571	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	13,272	2,631	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	152	757	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	8,270	3,925	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	42,576	148,104	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	2,722	2,954	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	14,959	15,866	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	24,895	129,284	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	11,182	104,333	91,626	539,838
65 and over	13,713	24,951	91,489	136,556

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	145,171	70,904	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	14,066	8,859	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	728	31	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	15,500	2,280	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	11,560	21,547	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	11,203	6,062	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	28,889	779	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	33,538	9,697	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	297	5,331	1,123	25,183
Service workers	8,516	9,878	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	613	44	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	10,576	578	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	9,685	5,818	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)  
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,  
56, 57, 83, and 84.

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR LOUISVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			6:00 A.M.	12:01 P.M. (CST)
January	34.9	4.10	81	68
February	37.2	4.1	80	62
March	45.6	4.0	78	56
April	56.0	4.0	78	51
May	65.3	3.9	82	52
June	74.2	4.0	83	54
July	77.9	3.0	85	54
August	76.1	3.0	88	54
September	70.2	2.7	86	54
October	58.6	2.4	87	50
November	45.7	3.1	79	56
December	36.9	3.3	81	64
Annual Norm	56.5	41.59	82	56

\* Station Location: Louisville, Kentucky

\*\* Station Location: Louisville, Kentucky

Length of record: 6:00 A.M. readings 13 years;  
12:01 P.M. readings 13 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (13 yrs. of record) - 102 clear, 101 partly cloudy and 162 cloudy

Per cent of possible sunshine: (13 yrs. of record) - 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (13 yrs. of record) - 123

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (13 yrs. of record) - 5

Days with thunderstorms: (13 yrs. of record) - 44

Days with heavy fog: (13 yrs. of record) - 10

Prevailing wind: (12 yrs. of record) - South

Seasonal heating degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term means 4,439



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share</u> <u>(Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share</u> <u>(No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

### Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

### Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net



income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

#### Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

## General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa-				
tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco)	.05 (tobacco)	No
		.15 (other)	.15 (other)	
Farm products in the hands				
of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise				
nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else-				
where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural				
and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products				
in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not				
elsewhere specified 2/	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.



The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.



MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments</u> , which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.



It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.



(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.



## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Economic Development, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.